

FOR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION TO PROBE

Kansas City, Mo., April 17.—Representatives of half a million railroad employees in North America, who are gathered here in the convention of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, will put a special case of railroad workers' discontent, lockout and blacklist up to President Wilson's new industrial relations commission.

Attorney Frank Comerford of Chicago laid the matter before the 500 delegates gathered in Labor Temple.

"At last labor has a court in which it can plead its case," said Mr. Comerford. "The Illinois Central and Harriman lines' struggle for the last 30 months makes an ideal case to present in this court. Thirty-five thousand men and their families have suffered in this struggle. They are industrially discontented.

"This struggle does not represent a controversy over wages or shop conditions. These 35,000 American citizens believed they had a right to organize.

"The Illinois Central and Harriman lines do not believe in collective bargaining. On Sept. 30, 1911, they made this plain to their men and refused to treat with them. The men were given a choice. They could abandon their faith in collective bargaining and surrender the rights as free men or they must face the starvation and suffering of the empty pay envelope. The men chose the sacrifice.

"Let us petition the commission for a public hearing. Then we will call to the witness stand men, women and children from the zone of industrial discontent. Good American citizens who have been made tramps will take the stand and tell why. Let girls who have been forced from the school room to the sweat shop, the factory and the mill tell why.

"Mothers will tell of broken homes. Death certificates will tell the stories

of lost hope and suicide. So will the poor houses."

U. S. WILL ACCEPT SALUTE

Washington, April 17.—The United States will accept a salute from Huerta as ending the Tampico incident, but it intends to be prepared to adopt stern measures in Mexico to enforce its future demands.

The salute will be returned, gun for gun, though in doing so there will be an apparent violation of a naval regulation. But this country will not withdraw its war vessels from the vicinity of the Mexican coast and from now on there will be maintained at sea as well as on the Texas border an adequate force to compel respect for Americans.

A sensational dispatch from Mexico City to the effect that Huerta planned the recent arrest of marines in order to bring a declaration of war from the United States, makes it appear that President Wilson has scored a victory in avoiding trouble and securing the salute.

Huerta, according to the dispatch, realizes that his dictatorship is tottering and liable to fall before the onslaught of the rebels under Villa. If the United States declared war the Mexicans would drop their internal struggles for the time and make war on the common enemy, the hated American, who is as much disliked by one faction as the other.

The dictator has been in frequent conferences with his cabinet.

Mexico City is practically isolated by the strict censorship Huerta has invoked. The inhabitants know nothing of the outside fighting and few are aware that Torreon has fallen. With his effort at embroiling the entire country doomed to failure, Huerta is in imminent danger of losing his power.

Mrs. Agnes V. Goetschius, recently appointed marshal in Rutherford, N. J., holds the first appointment of the kind in the state.